FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

U.S. fleet maneuvers helped Jordanian king curb foes.

Major powers indicated willingness to try Egyptian plan to operate Suez Canal.

Russia offered "open sky" inspection in ½ of U.S., USSR.

United States

President active to prevent budget cuts by Congress.

Thompson named Amb. to USSR.

Senate probers heard charges that Govt. officials tolerated Teamster rackets.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

U.S. Backs Jordanian King

6th Fleet Shifted. The U.S. Govt., acting to assure the survival in power of Jordanian King Hussein against his leftist & Arab nationalist opponents, ordered the 6th Fleet from French & Italian ports to the eastern Mediterranean Apr. 25. Fleet units included the carriers "Forrestal" & "Lake Champlain," battleship "Wisconsin," 2 cruisers, 24 destroyers & 2 submarines. Amphibious units transporting an 1,800-man Marine battalion were reported in Lebanese waters Apr. 29. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 375B2, 251C1]

The U.S. State Dept. said Apr. 25 that the fleet movement was based on Pres. Eisenhower's Apr. 24 "reminder to the world" that "the preservation of the independence & integrity of the nations of the Middle East was vital to the national interest of the [U.S.] & to world peace." The State Dept. termed Mr. Eisenhower's reminder "appropriate" "because of the threat to . . . Jordan by international communism, as King Hussein himself stated." [See pp. 130F3-131A1]

State Dept. spokesmen said Apr. 26 that the U.S. had sent "cautionary" advice to Jordan's Arab neighbors & Israel, warning against any moves to increase pressure on the Hussein regime. Israeli officials said Apr. 28 that the U.S. had been assured of Israeli restraint as long as the Arab states refrained from military intervention in Jordan. [See pp. 130D3, 121F2]

Martial Law Imposed. Hussein decreed martial law throughout Jordan Apr. 25. He acted after the withdrawal of support from Premier Hussein Fakhri el-Khalidi's Cabt. by the Natl. Socialist (leftist) & Baath (Arab nationalist) parties Apr. 23 & their attempts to launch anti-Govt. riots & a general strike Apr. 24-25. The king imposed total curfews on Amman, Jerusalem, Ramallah, Nablus & Irbid Apr. 25 & placed the Jordanian Natl. Police under direct Army control. Widespread arrests of Natl. Socialist & Baath leadsrs were reported begun Apr. 24-25. An AP dispatch said Jordan's 10 political parties were abolished Apr. 25. [See p. 131B2]

New Cabinet Named. The Khalidi Cabt. included: Hashem (Premier & Justice Min.), Samir el-Rifai (Dep. Premier & Forgn. Min.), Suleiman Toukan (Defense & Health), Fallah Madadha (Interior & Public Works), Khalusi Kheiry (Economy & Education), Anastas Hanania (Finance & Commerce), Akif el-Faiz (Agri. & Reconstruction). Faiz reportedly was the first Bedouin to be named to a Jordanian Cabt. post. [See p. 121F3]

Hussein, in a pre-dawn broadcast Apr. 25 announcing martial law measures, publicly implicated Egypt in the Jordanian crisis. He called on his "brothers in Egypt" to "cease their attempts to stir up riots against Jordan & me." Hussein said that Jordanian leftists had "sold themselves to conspirators from abroad" & were "brothers & collaborators of Communist Jews" under orders from Tel Aviv. Hussein asserted that among all the "liberated Arabs," Saudi Arabia alone had proven a firm ally.

Military Rule Set. Defense Min. Toukan, a moderate & ex-Palestinian, was named Military Governor of Jordan Apr. 26 by Hussein. Toukan Apr. 27 appointed 6 district military governors to administer martial law and was given control of a military court system set up by Hussein Apr. 27 to try soldiers & civilians accused of plots against the regime. Toukan abolished Apr. 27 the 3 steering committees responsible for Natl. Socialist & Baath policies in cities & villages and ordered all political party centers locked & sealed Apr. 28. An estimated 500 leftist & nationalist leaders were reported under arrest by Apr. 28.

Egypt-Syria-Saudi Talks. Syrian Pres. Shukri al-Kuwatly & Forgn. Min. Salah el-Bitar arrived in Cairo Apr. 25 for talks with Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser in an effort to coordinate policy toward the Jordanian crisis. Kuwatly, accompanied by an Egyptian mission headed by Wing Comndr. Ali Sabry, Nasser's political aide, then flew to Riyadh Apr. 26 to meet with King Saud. Kuwatly returned to Cairo Apr. 27 for further discussions with Nasser.

Kuwatly & the Syrian delegation said on their return to Damascus Apr. 28 that Syria, Egypt & Saudi Arabia had confirmed the Arab nationalist policy produced "by the last summit conference at Cairo." "The safeguarding of Jordan's independence is one of the bases of this common policy." [See p. 62B-D3]

(Syrian Forgn. Ministry spokesmen denied Apr. 27 that Jordan had asked withdrawal of Syrian troops from Jordanian bases. They asserted that "the sole aim of the presence of the Syrian Army in Jordan is to face the common Israeli enemy.") [See p. 130C-D3]

(Ankara dispatches Apr. 29 reported a buildup of Turkish armored forces on the Turkish-Syrian border. Turkish Army sources said that the move was intended to "make the Syrians think twice about making any move toward absorbing Jordan.")

Hussein-Saud Talks. Hussein, accompanied by Forgn. Min. Rifai, flew to Saudi Arabia Apr. 28 to meet with King Saud. Hussein, who had received a message from Saud Apr. 26 congratulating him on the restoration of order in Jordan, reportedly rejected Saud's transmittal of an Egyptian-Syrian offer to meet with Jordan in an effort to end Arab disagreements. A communiqué issued Apr. 28 by Hussein & Saud said that they had agreed to be "bound by the policy outlined at the Cairo conference" and work with Egypt & Syria against the "common enemy." Hussein returned to Amman Apr. 29 & assured newsmen of his "deep friendship" for Egypt & Syria.

Hussein Accepts U.S. Aid. Hussein accepted Apr. 29 a $10 million U.S. aid grant. The grant reportedly had been requested by Jordan Apr. 27, approved by the U.S. State Dept. the same day & publicly offered to Jordan Apr. 29. U.S. Amb.-to-Jordan Lester D. Mallory said in Amman Apr. 29 that the offer had been made "to assist in the economic development & maintenance of political stability in Jordan." The grant, arranged outside the framework of the Eisenhower Doctrine, was to come from Mutual Security Admin. funds & be administered through the Intl. Cooperation Admin. [See pp. 122B1, D2, 18F1]

Husein, in a palace interview with 50 newsmen Apr. 30, said that Jordan was "not interested" in any treaty commitment under the Eisenhower Doctrine & would not invite to Jordan James P. Richards, Pres. Eisenhower's Special Representative now touring the Middle East. Hussein said: "If it is a matter of stopping the spread of communism, that we are already

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doing." The king denied Soviet charges that the Jordanian crisis had been engineered by the U.S. He asserted that "everything that has been done here was of our own doing." He expressed certainty that the "crisis is ending" & said that martial law would be ended as soon as full order was restored. [See p. 118C3]

UN Suez Debate. The UN Security Council convened Apr. 26 to consider Egypt's Apr. 24 declaration on operation of the Suez Canal. However, the council adjourned without acting on the Suez question or setting a date for its further consideration. UN sources indicated Apr. 26 that, despite Western criticism of the Egyptian declaration, the debate had confirmed Egyptian operation of the nationalized waterway. They expressed doubt that the council would resume debate of the Suez question unless a new crisis resulted from Israel's announced intention to challenge Egypt's Suez ban on Israeli ships. [See p. 131C-F1]

(UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld told a news conference at UN Hq. in New York Apr. 25 that neither the "Govts. concerned" nor the World Court could decide the question of Israel's right to use the canal. He said that Egypt's unilateral Suez declaration had been registered by the UN as "an engagement of an international character," and that, although Egypt still could revoke the declaration, it could be made binding if "mutually approved in an international context.") [See p. 113D-E1]

(Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban told the Overseas Press Club in New York Apr. 25 that "in due time & course we will exercise the right to use the canal." Israeli Forgn. Ministry spokesmen noted Apr. 25 the 1951 Security Council call for an end to Egypt's Suez blockade of Israel & said that "Israel is reluctant to take the case to court" [see p. 77F3]. Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion Apr. 30 invited Hammarskjöld to confer in Jerusalem. Hammarskjöld was in Rome Apr. 29-30 for talks with Italian Pres. Giovanni Gronchi, Premier Antonio Segni & Pope Pius XII.) [See p. 70G1]

Statements before the Security Council Apr. 26:

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.—"The Egyptian declaration in its present form does not fully meet the 6 requirements of the Security Council" [see Vol. XVI, p. 337D1], but "no final judgment can be made regarding the regime proposed by Egypt until it has been tried & in practice." "Any de facto acquiescence by the [U.S.] must be provisional" and American vessels "will be authorized to pay Egypt only under protest." Users should be able to make the assumption that there will be "free & nondiscriminatory use of the canal at all times by the ships of all nations. But that depends largely on Egypt." [See p. 122A2]

Sir Pierson Dixon, British delegate—"We stand firmly by the [6 principles] adopted by this council," particularly the 3d, providing that " 'operation of the canal should be insulated from the politics of any country.' " "I have been struck by the feeling that the Egyptian declaration cannot be regarded as a final settlement." As a de facto arrangement, much depended "on the manner in which it would be operated." [See p. 63B1]

Guillaume Georges-Picot, French delegate—"We cannot consider . . . this declaration . . . fully in accord with the letter & spirit of the Constantinople Convention" or any guarantee of "freedom of transit through the canal for all nations." Although Egypt promised to "maintain freedom of passage," it also "claims that it is entitled to prevent" Israeli ships from using the Canal. [See p. 87E2]

Omar Loutfi, Egypt—"The real insulation of the canal from politics would best be guaranteed by a . . . reaffirmation or a renewal of the 1888 Convention." [See p. 86G2]

Arkady A. Sobolev, USSR—"There can be absolutely no doubt that the Govt. of Egypt is regarding this declaration as an international document that has international strength & validity. Thus this problem has been solved, too." [See p. 18B1]

(The first U.S. vessel to use the canal since Oct. 1956, the 9,227-ton Amer. President Lines' "President Jackson," transited the waterway Apr. 24. It paid, under protest, $10,295 in Egyptian canal tolls) [See p. 131G1]

Gaza Strip. Israel Apr. 21 rejected revised UN Emergency Force plans for construction of a partial barrier on the Israeli-Gaza Strip frontier. Joseph Tekoah, Israeli Forgn. Ministry Armistice Affairs director, said that UNEF plans for erection of 17 mi. of fence at strategic points on the 48-mi. border were "quite useless." Tekoah charged that the revised fence plan was evidence that the UNEF was "coming more & more under the boot of Nasser." [See p. 113F2]

UN information officers said in Cairo Apr. 18 that Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UNEF Cmndr., had filed 5 complaints with Israel & 2 with Egypt charging truce violations in the Gaza area since the start of UNEF patrols on the border. UNEF troops exchanged gunfire Apr. 19 with unidentified persons attempting to cross into Gaza from Israel. 2 Indian UNEF soldiers were killed Apr. 10 while clearing a minefield east of the city of Gaza. [See pp. 113G2, 77F1]

(Israel charged Apr. 28 that Syrian troops had attacked an Israeli settlement in the 13th Israeli-Syrian incident reported since Mar. 20. An Israeli train was derailed by mines Apr. 26, one mi. from the Jordan frontier near Jerusalem.) [See p. 113C3]

U.S. Bars Refugees. Dep. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers rejected Apr. 17 requests by GOP Sens. Clifford P. Case (N.J.), Irving M. Ives & Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) for admission to the U.S. of 5,000 Jewish expelees from Egypt. Rogers said that extension of emergency immigration provisions to refugees other than Hungarians must await Congressional approval. The 3 Senators, in a letter to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Mar. 23, had asked parolee status for 5,000 of the Jewish refugees who had relatives in the U.S. [See p. 115C1]

(The Intergovernmental Com. for European Migration voted Apr. 12 in Geneva to finance the transportation to Israel of 12,500 Jewish expelees from Egypt who were reported stranded in Italy, Greece & France or still awaiting permission to leave Egypt. The Amer. Jewish Com. reported in Paris Apr. 12 that 17,000 Jews had left Egypt since the 1956 application of anti-Semitic measures.) [See pp. 26B-C1, 17F3]

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Mary Frances Hagen, 29, an American convicted of spying on Israel for Syria, was freed by Israel Apr. 28 after serving 8 mos. of a one-yr. sentence. [See Vol. XVI, p. 339F2] . . . **Barrett McGurn,** "N.Y. Herald Tribune" reporter in Egypt, was expelled by the Egyptian Govt. Apr. 23 on charges of transmitting news items "which were complete fabrications & definitely detrimental to the Egyptian nation." [See p. 3C3; Vol. XVI, 307C2] . . . **Michael Goldsmith,** AP correspondent in Switzerland, was jailed in Berne for 24 hrs. Apr. 26 for refusing to divulge the source of a Mar. 20 dispatch linking Swiss police inspector Max Ulrich to alleged tapping of Egyptian Embassy telephones in Berne. Swiss Atty. Gen. René Dubois, 48, suspected of complicity in the plot to pass Egyptian information to France, committed suicide in Berne Mar. 23. [See Vol. XVI, p. 373F2]

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Soviet 'Open Sky' Plan. The USSR proposed Apr. 30 a disarmament plan based on aerial inspection of wide areas of the USSR, U.S. & Western Europe. The Soviet plan was presented to the UN Disarmament Subcom. in London by Dep. Forgn. Min. Valerian A. Zorin as a "necessary, feasible & urgent" "implementation of a minimum range of disarmament measures." Zorin, who had conferred with Soviet leaders in Moscow during the subcommittee's Apr. 18-25 recess, said that the Russian plan would go "half way" toward meeting Pres. Eisenhower's "open skies" aerial inspection plan. [See p. 130A2; Vol. XV, 245B1-246E1]

The Soviet plan proposed inspection by aerial photography of the following zones: (1) Alaska & all of the U.S. west of the Mississippi; (2) western Europe, southeastern England, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia & part of the Balkans; (3) a narrow strip of European Russia, most of Siberia & all of the Soviet Far East (excluding Outer Mongolia & Communist China). Aerial inspection would cover 2,770,000 sq. mi. of Soviet-controlled territory, 2,730,000 sq. mi. in Alaska & the western U.S. [See p. 87G2]

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The Russian plan also contained provisions for: (1) establishment by the UN Security Council of ground inspection posts in the eastern U.S., on the USSR's western frontier & on the territory of all states belonging to the Warsaw Pact & NATO; (2) reduction of U.S., Soviet & Chinese Communist armed forces to 2.5 million men each on condition this would be followed by a further cut to 1.5 million men each; (3) reduction of British & French armed forces, first to 750,000 men each, then to 650,000 each; (4) extension of ground inspection to airfields in connection with future agreements to outlaw nuclear weapons; (5) a nuclear test ban to be negotiated "immediately" apart from the general disarmament. [See p. 130D1-A2]

U.S. Asks 'Space' Control. U.S. delegate Harold E. Stassen proposed to the Disarmament Subcom. Apr. 25 control of "outer space" missiles to prevent development of a nuclear space-weapons race. Soviet delegate Zorin said the proposal should affect advanced medium & short range missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Cmndr. Allan H. P. Noble, British delegate, urged that outer-space controls be devised before missile & H-bomb development led to "ultimate weapons." [See p. 114E3]

USSR Warns W. Germany. The Soviet Govt. warned Apr. 27 that West German adoption of nuclear weapons could bring an atomic war that would turn Germany into "one big cemetery." A Soviet note said that West German nuclear armament would provoke "states which were repeatedly attacked by Germany in the past" into "an atomic arms race in Europe." It warned that, "in case of war," West German "vital centers . . . can be paralyzed by the action of a single modern hydrogen bomb." [See p. 123A-F3]

The USSR also warned that the "conversion" of West Germany "into a launching site for American nuclear missiles" would expose it "to a terrible danger which cannot be compared with the calamities ever experienced by the German people." West Germany, it said, would become "the immediate object of retaliation with the use of all types of modern weapons," rendering "hopes for outside assistance in conditions of atomic warfare . . . absolutely groundless." The note reiterated that the USSR "is willing to reach agreement with [Western Govts.] that no atomic weapons be stationed on [East or West] German territory." [See pp. 114D-G1, 47B-D1]

West German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano Apr. 29 denounced the Soviet note as a "grotesque" & "massive threat." Brentano told a Bonn news conference that West Germany had no nuclear weapons and that the USSR was "wrong" in thinking that the Bonn Govt. intended to acquire them. He warned, however, that if the USSR, which had "enormous quantities of highly developed nuclear weapons," continued to reject arms controls, West Germany & its allies would be forced to "equalize" the military situation. [See p. 71F1]

(A Bonn Govt. note to the USSR Apr. 16 said that West Germany was prepared to begin talks on West German-Soviet trade, the repatriation of Germans from the USSR & an exchange of consular officials. A simultaneous letter from Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin reiterated demands of "the German people" to "live in one state under a system freely chosen by itself.") [See p. 71C2]

Danes Reject Red Threat. Danish Premier H. C. Hansen rejected Apr. 29 Soviet views "of Denmark as an advanced springboard . . . for attack against" the USSR as being "without foundation." Hansen, in a reply to Soviet Premier Bulganin's Mar. 29 warning of possible retaliation against any attack launched from Danish bases, said that Denmark would retain NATO membership "to be able to defend ourselves." He wrote that Denmark would have preferred UN safeguards against aggression but "chose the NATO road" because, "unfortunately, the [UN] has not so far been equal to the task." [See pp. 123D2, 107B-F3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

British Defense Plans. 1957-58 Navy estimates, made public by the British Admiralty Apr. 26, disclosed plans for the scrapping of 4 of the 5 remaining British battleships ("King George V," "Anson," "Duke of York," "Howe") and retention of the 5th, the 44,500-ton "Vanguard," on reserve status. The Royal Navy would be grouped in task forces organized around Britain's 12 aircraft carriers (4 currently on active status). The 1957-58 Navy budget was set at £316 million ($884.8 million), a reduction of £32 million from 1956-57 expenditures. Naval manpower would be reduced from 128,000 to 121,000. [See Vol. XVI, p. 234G2]

British Army estimates, disclosed Apr. 29 by John Hare, State Secy. for War, set 1957-58 Army expenditures at £401.4 million ($1.124 billion), a reduction of £98.6 million from 1956-57. Army manpower would be cut back from 373,300 men to 335,000, among them 3,000 officers. Air Ministry spokesmen said Apr. 25 that RAF estimates had set the 1957-58 RAF budget at £487.6 million ($1.365 billion), an increase of £10.2 million. RAF manpower was scheduled to be cut from 230,000 to 210,000 during fiscal 1957-58. [See pp. 113D3- 114D1]

Nuclear Tests. British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd Apr. 29 rejected appeals for a delay in British H-bomb tests planned for the Pacific. Lloyd, answering criticism of the H-test plans by Hugh Gaitskell, Labor Party leader, said that "a good deal of the agitation against our test[s] really does come from Communist sources which want to prevent [Britain's] emerging as a 3d nuclear power." Lloyd dismissed warnings that continued nuclear tests could impair world health as coming "largely from nonscientific . . . people with strong fellow travelling tendencies & leanings." [See p. 124F3]

Radiation Effects Debated. Dr. Willard F. Libby, scientist member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm., disputed Apr. 25 Dr. Albert Schweitzer's contention that further A-tests were "a danger for the human race." Libby, in a letter to Schweitzer, asserted that the current level of strontium-90 was "less than 1% of the maximum permissible concentration." He said that extra radiation resulting from nuclear fallout was less than the added radiation encountered by persons living in wooden rather than brick houses. Libby termed the risk of radiation from nuclear tests "extremely small when compared with other risks which persons everywhere take as a normal part of their lives." [See p. 130G2]

Dr. Linus Pauling, 1954 Nobel Prize winner & Calif. Inst. of Technology chemist, said Apr. 30 in Chicago that 10,000 persons were dying or had died of leukemia throughout the world as a result of nuclear weapons tests. Pauling warned that the planned British tests would result in another 1,000 leukemia cases and that continued testing would increase deformed or feeble-minded births in each generation by 1%, or 200,000. [See Vol. XV, p. 393G3]

A British Atomic Scientists Assn. report, published Apr. 16, warned that hydrogen weapons tests might "eventually produce bone cancer in 1,000 people for every million tons of TNT or equivalent explosive power" yielded by the tests. The report said that, although "the relationship between the damage produced & the . . . radiation [absorbed]" is unknown, man-made radiation of human bones would range from 9% to 45% of natural radiation dosage by 1970 if nuclear tests continued. [See Vol. XVI, p. 195A1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Fights for Budget. Pres. Eisenhower, returning to Washington May 1 after 13 days of relaxation at the Augusta (Ga.) Natl. Golf Club [see p. 133E1], told GOP Congressional leaders he was considering going to the nation with a series of radio-TV talks to defend his budget & legislative proposals. [See p. 132C1-E2]

Mr. Eisenhower told the Natl. Council of the League of Women Voters at a White House meeting May 1 that trying to economize by cutting out foreign aid was like throwing away "one of the engines that keeps this ship [of state] of ours afloat in the world and going on a steady course." Warning against letting the U.S. become isolated, he expressed the opinion that "you can't . . . allow freedom . . . to be pushed back to the shores of the United States and maintain it in the United States. . . . There's too much interdependence in the world." The President held that "the strongest force abroad in the world today, particularly among . . . the more underdeveloped peoples, is

the spirit of nationalism," their determination "to remain independent by whatever means they have to use." If the free world failed to supply economic aid they needed to stay free, "others will" supply it, he predicted. He stressed that most peoples the U.S. were trying to keep free simply "don't understand" the difference between the U.S. & "dictatorships."

Pres. Eisenhower had phoned State Secy. John Foster Dulles from Augusta Apr. 28 to direct him to appear before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to urge restoration of some of the $47,331,809 the House had cut from the $227,700,072 State Dept. appropriations request [see p. 125G2-F3]. Dulles asked the subcommittee Apr. 30 to restore $29,228,000 to avoid "real & grievous" harm to the nation. He said the U.S.' diplomatic responsibilities were "mounting almost daily" and that the House cut would eliminate 700 jobs at a time "when expansion is needed." Deputy Asst. State Secy. (for budgetary affairs) Edward C. Crouch explained, however, that due to vacancies, the cut would not cause any dismissals.

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), subcommittee chairman, told Dulles that when Dulles had appeared before the committee in 1953, "you yourself set frugality & trimming the budget as one of your major goals," but "you are asking for nearly $44 million more for fiscal 1958 than you are spending at the present time—a 24% increase." Johnson recalled that Dulles' Democratic predecessor, Dean G. Acheson, had requested $151,148,590 for fiscal 1954, that Dulles had urged a cut to $130,524,337 and that the GOP 83d Congress had provided only $107,886,676. Johnson said to Dulles, "You agreed absolutely . . . that a decrease in personnel . . . should result in more efficient operation. You said you sought to restrict the department in size and concentrate on making high-level policy. Now . . . [you] ask for an appropriation $76 million greater than . . . Dean Acheson." [See p. 116C3; Vol. XIII 60H-J]

Vice Pres. Nixon defended the budget at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington Apr. 29 and denounced "loose talk" that the Admin. "is gleefully giving away $4 billion . . . to undeserving foreigners." Nixon insisted that "not one dollar has been approved" unless it met the test of being "in the interests of American security." [See p. 117E1]

Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) pledged at a GOP fund-raising dinner in Los Angeles Apr. 22 to work for a $3 billion budget cut "as a minimum." He warned that continuation of current high federal income taxes "will ultimately destroy our free enterprise system" [see p. 109D1]. House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) predicted in a speech in Troy, N.Y. Apr. 22 that Congress would cut the budget "substantially" in 1957 and vote a tax cut in 1958. [See p. 117A-B1]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 25 issued a statement renewing his call for legislation requiring "registration, reporting & disclosure" of union welfare & pension funds. He denounced corrupt labor officials as "not fit to hold union offices" but said that "the vast majority of those connected with organized labor are decent & honest Americans." [See p. 109E2] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Apr. 29 declared flood-stricken parts of Texas a major disaster area eligible for federal aid. [See p. 144C3] . . . The President, in a telephone address Apr. 26 to 60 New England GOP leaders gathered in Providence, R.I. for the 2d regional Republican conference, reiterated that "our never-ending task is to make the Republican Party responsive to the modern-day needs & aspirations of all the people." [See p. 127E2] . . . Defense Mobilizer Gordon Gray released Apr. 25 an exchange of correspondence in which Pres. Eisenhower agreed that "there is reason for the belief" that crude oil imports had increased to the point where they endangered U.S. security. The President said he would order an inquiry into the problem, and in the meantime he asked Gray to explore the possibility of reducing imports by voluntary means. [See p. 7C2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower submitted to Congress Apr. 29 a reorganization plan proposing the final abolition of the RFC, with its last outstanding activities being liquidated by the Treasury Dept., Small Business Admin., Housing & Home Finance Agency & Gen. Services Admin. [See Vol. XVI, p. 357C1] . . . The President Apr. 12 signed a bill permitting the U.S. to cooperate in building an experimental power plant in West Berlin. The West German Govt. was to finance it at a cost of $500,000-$600,000. [See p. 110G1]

Appointments. Nominations sent to the Senate Apr. 29: Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr., 52, Russian-speaking Amb. to Austria, as Amb. to the USSR; Amb.-to-Mexico Francis White, 65, as Amb. to Sweden; Asst. State Secy. Robt. C. Hill, 39, as Amb. to Mexico; Amb.-to-Sweden John M. Cabot, 45, as Amb. to Colombia; foreign service inspector Don C. Bliss, 59, as Amb. to Ethiopia; Walter P. McConnaughy, 48, director of the State Dept.'s Bur. of Chinese Affairs since 1952, as Amb. to Burma.

CONGRESS

Union Rackets Probe. Warehouse platform manufacturer Earl P. Bettendorf of Texarkana, Tex. testified in Washington Apr. 29 that his alleged illegal pay-offs to 2 Teamsters Bro'hood officials were made "with the knowledge of the United States Govt." and financed by the Navy.

Bettendorf, appearing at his own request before the Select Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Activities, said that the payments, about $4,100, went to business agents Joseph McHugh & Robert Malloy of Scranton, Pa. Local 229. He denied charges of ex-Teamsters steward Paul Bradshaw that he had offered Bradshaw $200 a week to let Bettendorf trucks make deliveries at the Signal Corps' Tobyhanna (Pa.) Depot without an unneeded 2d driver. The unneeded driver was to be supplied by Local 229 despite the fact that each truck already had a union driver from outside 229's jurisdiction.

Bettendorf said he was "not the aggressor." He reported that after his trucks were stopped, McHugh & Malloy demanded $13.12 a truck or a flat $225 a week. Bettendorf said he had settled for $175 a week and had renegotiated his contract with the Navy, which gave him an additional $18,531 to cover these payments & increased freight costs. He said he had explained the matter to a Defense Dept. aide, Leonard C. Disselhorst.

Bettendorf testified that he had made the pay-offs in cash, first in "special delivery packages" but later, after McHugh complained that "the 'Feds' are after us," in envelopes turned over to McHugh "at designated places." Bettendorf said he was certain the money did not go to the union but was kept by the 2 union officials. He insisted that he did not consider it a "bribe" because "the Govt. was paying me to pay them."

Bettendorf's actions were attacked by the committee's 3 Democrats—Chrmn. John L. McClellan (Ark.), Pat McNamara (Mich.) & John F. Kennedy (Mass.). He was defended by the Republicans—Karl Mundt (S.D.) & Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.). [See p. 133E2, D3]

Committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy told reporters Apr. 27 that McClellan had asked Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck to help the committee locate 4 witnesses wanted for the investigation of Beck's finances. The 4 were Dave Beck Jr. (Beck's son); Fred Verschueren Sr., Teamsters' auditor reported to have handled some of Beck's personal accounts; Joseph McAvoy, a nephew of Beck's wife; Norman Gessert, Mrs. Beck's cousin. Kennedy hinted that they might have been "fronts" for Beck in firms that dealt with "an insurance company & banks that have profited considerably from Teamsters business." Kennedy told NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" interviewers Apr. 28 that he thought "we could prove" in court that Beck "stole" $320,000 from the Teamsters. He indicated that the committee planned to call Beck to testify about new charges against him. [See p. 127D3]

Easter Recess. Congress took an Easter recess Apr. 19-28. Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) defended the 85th Congress' record in a telephone interview published by the "N.Y. Times" Apr. 22.

'OUTSTANDING' SENATORS. A special Senate committee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) announced Apr. 30 that Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Robert M. LaFollette & Robert A. Taft had been chosen as the 5 "outstanding" non-living Senators whose pictures should be placed in a Senate reception room. The choices were aided by a poll of the Senate & 150 historians.

He said that the first session of the 85th, prior to the Easter recess, had passed more measures (229) than had been passed by the 84th (142) or 83d (140), had worked more days (50, as against 39 & 46) and confirmed more appointments (21,525, compared with 19,644 & 9,338). Johnson disclosed Apr. 30, after a meeting of the Senate Democratic Policy Com., that all Senate committee chairmen had been asked to report within 2 weeks on action "contemplated" regarding each of Pres. Eisenhower's 146 legislative recommendations & regarding 94 bills passed by the House.

ARMED FORCES

Airpower. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson & AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles announced Apr. 18 that production of B-52 intercontinental jet bombers would be slowed up. The full 603 B-52s the AF planned to buy would not be delivered until late 1959—6 months later than originally planned. The monthly output rate would remain at 15 instead of being increased to 20.

Among factors the 2 secretaries listed as having "influenced" the stretch-out: (a) it would permit the AF to buy more improved, later-model B-52s; (b) new intelligence estimates indicated that the USSR had fewer intercontinental bombers than previously believed and that "bugs" had slowed Red plane output; (c) the supersonic B-58 jet bomber, already undergoing flight tests, might take on some B-52 duties [see Vol. XIV, p. 414G1-A2]; (d) the stretchout would keep the Boeing Airplane Co. in production longer and put it in a better position to take orders for more B-52s if needed.

It also was announced Apr. 18 that production of KC-135 jet tanker planes would be held to 15 a month instead of being increased to 20, as originally planned.

The revised estimate of Soviet air capacity had been released by the Senate Armed Services Com. Feb. 26 and then withdrawn. The estimate, from prepared testimony of Gen. Nathan F. Twining, then AF Chief of Staff, was that: (a) the Russians had fewer operational intercontinental bombers than the U.S. had thought; (b) the USSR was expected to build fewer bombers in 1957-58 than the U.S. had believed; (c) the U.S. was much stronger than Russia in strategic striking power. Quarles, in a statement released simultaneously by the committee, said the U.S. B-52 was superior to the Soviet Bison (which many considered a comparable bomber) and that the U.S. had more B-52s than the USSR had Bisons.

Democratic members of a Senate Armed Services subcommittee on airpower, headed by Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), had charged Jan. 29 that U.S. defenses "have been weakened because . . . of a tendency to either ignore or underestimate Soviet military progress." They said: (1) the USSR had more "modern combat aircraft in operational units" than the U.S.; (2) "they are currently producing more combat aircraft" than the U.S.; (3) the USSR had reduced "lead-time," "as compared with the time required" in the U.S.; (4) "we now have an insufficient number of long-range modern jet bombers, and there is no program to produce a sufficient number"; (5) the U.S. "has the capacity to produce an adequate number of jet tankers but has failed completely to do so; nor has it any adequate program" to do so; (6) the decline in AF strategic striking power "cannot be overcome significantly by the use of naval airpower." Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), sole Republican of the subcommittee (James H. Duff of Pennsylvania had been defeated for reelection), dissented, charging that the majority was "not sufficiently objective" and had taken "an unduly pessimistic view." He said U.S. airpower & ground forces "make us superior to the Soviet Union today." He reported that Duff backed his dissent. [See Vol. XVI, p. 262E-F2]

Pres. Eisenhower had told reporters Feb. 6, in reply to questions about the Senate report, that "when you come to the relative position of the United States, we have in all fields of the military activity developed our weapons, our weapons systems, our doctrine, our plans & our equipment to the point that, I think, relatively we are in as good a position as we have ever been in time of peace, and I don't believe that that position . . . is deteriorating at the rate that some people would have you think." [See p. 13A-B1]

Quarles had revealed in an NBC-TV "Meet the Press" interview Feb. 10 that he had sought a $21 billion AF budget and was "not quite" satisfied with the $17.7 billion requested by the Admin. He said it would require a cut of "several hundred" planes from his 1958 purchasing plans but would be adequate to keep the AF "in a sound position" as compared with Red airpower. Quarles conceded that the USSR had more planes in combat units than the U.S. had and was producing more planes than the U.S. But he said the U.S. had more modern jet planes than the USSR, and he denied that the "Communist bloc" was "outproducing the free world." [See pp. 47B3, 21D2-B3; Vol. XVI, 405D2-D3]

Missiles. A 3-stage Lockheed X-17 experimental missile launched at Patrick AF Base, Fla. reached a record speed of 9,240 mph. under the impetus of rockets fired to hasten its earth-bound flight, the AP reported Apr. 24. On other flights, X-17s were said to have matched the Jupiter-C experimental missile's altitude of 600 miles. A 3-stage Jupiter-C, forerunner of the Army's intermediate-range (1,500-mi.) one-stage Jupiter, was said to have reached a 680-mi. altitude & to have traveled over 3,000 miles from Patrick Base to the South Atlantic in a Sept. 1956 test. [See p. 75E1]

Richard Witkin reported in the "N.Y. Times" Apr. 7 that "more than 100,000 persons are engaged in the long-range [U.S.] ballistic-missile program" and that it was expected to cost "a good deal more than" $4 billion before the "first proven weapon is delivered to a fighting unit—perhaps 3 to 5 years from now." [See p. 21E2] . . . The AF Apr. 21 announced an improvement of its long-range Matador guided missile enabling it to defy enemy "jamming" and to "be used over wide expanses of water."

The following missiles were being researched (*), developed (†), produced (‡) or in operational use (§) by the U.S. (service & maker indicated in parenthesis):

5,500-mi intercontinental missiles, surface to surface—Atlas (AF, Convair)*†, Navaho (AF, North American)†, Snark (AF, Northrop)†, Titan (AF, Martin)*†. **1,500-mi. intermediate range missiles,** surface to surface—Jupiter (Army, Chrysler)*†, Polaris (Navy, Lockheed)*†, Thor (AF, Douglas)*†. **Other surface-to-surface**—Corporal (Army, California Institute of Technology)‡§, Dart (Army, Aerophysics Dvpt. Corp.)‡, Honest John (Army, Douglas)‡§, Lacrosse (Army, Cornell)*†, Little John (Army, Emerson)†‡, Matador (AF, Martin)‡§, Redstone (Army, Chrysler)‡§, Regulus I (Navy, Vought)‡§, Regulus II (Navy, Vought)†‡, Sergeant (Army)†‡, Triton (Navy, McDonnell)†. **Surface-to-air** (anti-aircraft)—Bomarc (AF, Boeing)†‡, **Hawk** (Army, Raytheon)†‡, Nike-Ajax (Army, Western Electric)‡§, Nike-Hercules (Army, Western Electric)†‡, Talos (Navy, Bendix)†‡, Tartar (Navy, Convair)†‡, Terrier I (Navy, Convair)‡§, Terrier II (Navy, Convair)†‡. **Air-to-air**—Ding-Dong (AF, Douglas)*†, Falcon (AF, Hughes)‡§, Sidewinder (Navy, Philco)‡§, Sparrow I (Navy, Sperry)‡§, Sparrow II (Navy, Douglas)†‡, Sparrow III (Navy, Raytheon)*†, Zuni (Navy)‡§. **Air-to-surface**—Bullpup (Navy, Martin)†, Rascal (AF, Bell)†‡. **Air-to-underwater**—Petrel (Navy, Fairchild)§.

Air Advances. MIT scientists disclosed Apr. 17 that they had developed a gyroscope-operated "intertial guidance" system of navigation capable of steering a plane, missile or other craft to any desired target without compass, radio, radar or sight of earth, sun or stars. The new device, which may be used in space flight, kept its aim on a desired position unaffected by the earth's motion, weather, sunspots, magnetic influence or other outside disturbances. It recorded changes in position, altered course as necessary. "Intertial guidance," developed largely under the direction of Drs. Charles S. Draper & Walter Wrigley of MIT, was used Feb. 8, 1953 to navigate a B-29 from Boston to Los Angeles.

The AF disclosed Apr. 23 that North American Aviation was building the airframe and Reaction Motors the "liquid-propellant rocket engine" of an experimental X-15 piloted plane designed to fly faster & higher "than any other manned aircraft ever before has flown." (The Bell X-2 rocket plane had exceeded 2,000 mph. & an altitude of 126,000 ft. The speed record—close to 2,200 mph.—was set by Capt. Milburn G. Apt before he crashed with the X-2 in 1956.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 328C2]

A Navy 2-jet A3D Douglas Skywarrior piloted by Lt. (j.g.) Ralph S. Barnett set a new coast-to-coast speed record Mar. 22 by flying 2,076 miles from Burbank, Calif. to Miami in 3 hr. 39 min. 42 sec. An A3D piloted by Cmndr. Dale W. Cox Jr. set a round-trip transcontinental record of 9 hr. 35 min. 48 sec. Mar. 21 for the flight from Los Angeles to New York & back. En route, it set a record of 5 hr. 14 min. 59 sec. for the New York-Los Angeles flight. [See p. 23E2]

The AF announced Apr. 6 that the McDonnell F-101B Voodoo supersonic jet interceptor, believed capable of exceeding 1,100 mph., had been test flown successfully. AF spokesmen said it could outfly Russia's best bombers.

The AF disclosed Apr. 12 that the Ryan X-13 jet research plane, capable of vertical take-offs & landings, had been test flown successfully.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Communism. Jacob Albam, 64, pleaded guilty in Fed. Dist. Court in New York Apr. 26 to having conspired with Jack & Myra Soble to obtain U.S. defense data for the USSR. [See p. 117E2] . . . Dr. Otto Nathan, 63, NYU economics prof., was convicted by Fed. Dist. Judge Edward M. Curran in Washington Apr. 30 of contempt of Congress for having refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Com. whether he had been a Communist. [See p. 58D-E3] . . . "N.Y. Times" copy editor Alden Whitman, 44, was convicted by Curran in Washington Apr. 9 of contempt of Congress for having refused to give the Senate Internal Security Subcom. the names of persons he had known as Communists while he was a CP member. [See Vol. XVI, p. 398B2] . . . Fed Dist. Judge Richmond B. Keech in Washington Apr. 12 imposd a 3-month jail sentence & $500 fine on ex-"N.Y. Daily News" reporter William A. Price, 41, for contempt before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. [See p. 111D-E3] . . . "N.Y. Times" Sunday magazine deskman Seymour Peck was fined $500, given a 3-month suspended sentence and put on probation for a year by Fed. Dist. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl in Washington Apr. 30 for contempt before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. [See p. 11F-G2]

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Southern Presbyterian delegates in the Gen. Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S., representing 16 southern states, passed Apr. 30 in Birmingham a report upholding racial desegregation in public schools & churches. The report also defended the Koinonia interracial community at Americus, Ga. as peopled by those "who dare to live by their Christian convictions." It said "it is unthinkable that a Christian should join" the Ku Klux Klan or White Citizens Council in view of their reliance on "intimidation, reprisal & violence." The assembly postponed for a year of study a proposed merger with the Reformed Church in America. It adopted a report Apr. 27 against reliance on "faith healers." [See Vol. XVI, p. 187D2]

Vice Pres. Nixon received the civil rights award of the Joint Defense Appeal of the American Jewish Com. & the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in Chicago Apr. 30. He predicted that the 1956 Hungarian & Polish revolts were the beginning of "an internal revolt that will untimately sweep away the Communist empire." [See p. 117E1] . . . **Military foreign aid** shipped by the U.S. to its allies totaled $570 million in July-Dec. 1956, the Intl. Cooperation Admin. reported Apr. 30. This compared with $1.9 billion in Jan.-June 1956. The total since the start of the Korean fighting was nearly $14.8 billion. [See pp. 117G1, 108G2-F3] . . . **1,042 refugees,** the last of 190,327 to come to the U.S. under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (which expired in 1956) arrived in New York Apr. 30. The 18,673 unused visas of the 209,000 authorized by the act had been allotted to Germans but were not filled because West Germany, with its booming economy, had little emigration pressure. [See p. 99A-C1] . . . **Edward Arthur Cunningham,** 53, protesting his innocence, resigned Apr. 30 as a Democratic N.Y. City Council member (he was council finance chairman) as the council met to consider whether to expel him for allegedly violating the city charter by appearing before city agencies as attorney for a firm that operated a dump on city property. [See p. 135A1] . . . **Harry Lev,** 55, Chicago hat manufacturer, & 4 of his 5 co-defendants were convicted by a federal jury in New York Apr. 26 of conspiring with Govt. officials to defraud the Govt. by obtaining 2 contracts for Army & Navy hats and to have Govt. inspectors approve faulty hats. The others convicted: Marvin Rubin, 39, & Maurice Ades, 50, Lev's partners in a Puerto Rican hat factory; ex-AF Capt. Raymond Wool, 42, ex-chief of the purchasing division of the Armed Services Textile & Apparel Procurement Agency; Mrs. Mella Hort, 33, ex-clerk in the agency. David Pollack, 43, ex-accountant for the agency, was acquitted. Rubin also was convicted of bribery for having given a freezer unit to Joseph G. Porreca, ex-chief inspector of the agency's textile fabrication branch. Porreca had pleaded guilty and testified against the others. [See Vol. XV, p. 200E3]

FOREIGN

Britain. The House of Commons approved the Govt.'s 1957-58 budget by 317-252 Apr. 15. [See p. 118D1] . . . The British Communist Party convention, after a 4-day session marked by numerous denunciations of Soviet policy in Hungary & dictation to non-Soviet CPs, rejected by 472-23 Apr. 22 a proposed report criticizing "authoritarian" rule of the party & adherence to the Moscow line. The convention rejected an appeal against expulsion from the CP by Peter Fryer, ex-London "Daily Worker" reporter who resigned when the paper refused to publish his dispatches from Hungary last November. [See Vol. XVI, p. 388A3]

India. The Congress Party won at least 339 of 494 seats in a new Lower House of Parliament in elections ending Mar. 14. Communists won control of Kerala state (s.w. India) and formed a state Govt. Apr. 5 headed by Elankulam Manakal Sankaran Namboodiripad, 48. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru was reelected Congress Party leader in Parliament Mar. 29. He appointed V. K. Krishna Menon as Defense Minister (post previously held by Nehru) Apr. 17. [See p. 63F1; Vol. XVI, 444D2] . . . The Govt. established the decimal system for financial transactions in India Mar. 30. A new coin, naye paise, worth 1/100 of a rupee (21¢), was issued.

Indonesia. Army leaders & civilian governors meeting in Jakarta called in a communiqué Apr. 28 for autonomy for outlying Indonesian islands, efforts to stimulate construction & solve other economic problems, migration from heavily-populated Java to less congested islands, and Govt. measures to eliminate corruption & smuggling. The Govt. suspended all imports of foreign goods Apr. 29. The U.S. loaned Indonesia $15 million for 40 yrs. Apr. 30 for highway & power-generating projects and promised it an additional $77 million economic loan in Indonesian currency. [See p. 118C-F2]

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Nicaraguan troops were reported Apr. 25 to have invaded the newly created Honduran state of Gracia a Dios on the Caribbean coast. Nicaragua had claimed that some of its territory was used in creation of the new state. Honduras recalled its Ambassador, Gen. Leonidas Pineda, and lodged a protest with the Org. of Amer. States Apr. 29. [See p. 31B2]

Finnish Premier Karl August Fagerholm & his Cabt. resigned Apr. 25 after Fagerholm's defeat by Vaino Tanner, 76, party founder & anti-Soviet leader, for presidency of the Social Dem. Party. Tanner was elected in a party caucus in Helsinki by 95-94. [See p. 42F2; Vol. XVI, 94B3] . . . **French** transport workers ended without settlement a nationwide strike Apr. 18-19 for a 10% wage increase. The Govt. offered a 4% increase. [See Vol. XVI, p. 444G1] . . . **Singapore** Legislative Assembly approved Apr. 30 a British agreement to grant the colony self-government under a constitution but rejected, 23-2, a provision that subversives be banned from taking part in the self-governing state's first elections. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 370F1, 191B3] . . . **Soviet** Govt. Aug. 25 ordered 10%-32% price reductions on 7 categories of consumer items. The Soviet press disclosed Apr. 10 that Communist Party First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev had proposed redemption of Govt. bonds (worth 260 billion rubles) held by Soviet citizens in 25 instead of 20 years and the discontinuance of annual state loans after this year. [See p. 83G1-C2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Formation of rain may be hampered by air pollution from industrial plants & matter raised into the air by atomic explosions, Dr. Ross Gunn, USWB physical research director, told a Natl. Academy of Sciences meeting in Washington Apr. 24. He said research indicated that rainclouds formed more readily in clean than in dirty air. . . . **Tobacco's** major cancer-causing element is a wax-like coating on tobacco leaves and stems that can be removed easily with various solvents, Dr. Ernest L. Wynder, cancer researcher at Sloan-Kettering Inst. (N.Y.), told an Amer. Assn. for Cancer Research meeting in Chicago Apr. 12. [See p. 101B1; Vol. XVI, 131F1] . . . **"Radio pill,"** a capsule designed to be swallowed & send out radio impulses in-

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ending Apr. 27

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,317	*$22,313	*$21,742
Currency circulation	*$30,610	*$30,681	*$30,155
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	**$31,547	*$31,376	*$27,770
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,983,927,295	$11,071,251,801	$10,567,321,764
England note circulation	*£1,952.213	*£1,945.197	*£1,841.95
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	13,412,730	8,672,412	12,610,127
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	203.63	203.14	210.83
Bond sales (par value)	$23,420,000	$15,621,000	$21,463,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	90.21	90.61	96.27
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	146,734	141,693	149,143
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,550,850	7,441,950	7,129,900
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,900,000	8,320,000	9,935,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,485	*11,695	*10,894
Carloadings (cars)	[b]686,950	673,964	763,436
	Mar.	**Feb.**	**Mar. 1956**
Ind'l output§¶	146	146	141
Steel output (tons)	10,589,074	9,987,206	10,924,788
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.65	$2.75⅝	$2.63¼
Corn (bu.)	$1.59¾	$1.59⅜	$1.79¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.3535	$.3545	$.3665
Seel scrap avg. (ton)	$42.17	$42.17	$55.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.11	$6.19	$6.04
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]117.3	117.2	113.7
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]128	122	113
Failures (Apr. 18)‡	302	308	252
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**Feb.**	**Jan.**	**Feb. 1956**
Imports	*$1,004	*$1,135	*$1,051
Exports	*$1,583	*$1,674.9	*$1,358

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Apr. 17 [b] Apr. 20 [c] Apr. 13 [d] Apr. 23

Other Statistics. Farm prices increased 2% during the month ended Apr. 15 to 240.1% of the 1910-14 avg. but prices paid by farmers for goods & services rose to a record 296% of the 1910-14 avg. during the same month, the Agri. Dept. reported Apr. 30. [See p. 82G1] . . . Working capital of U.S. corporations totaled a record net $108.2 billion Dec. 31, 1956, the SEC reported Apr. 21. [See Vol. XVI, p. 230E2] . . . U.S. national production (goods & services) reached a record annual rate of $427 billion in Jan.-Mar., the President's Council of Economic Advisors estimated Apr. 19. [See p. 59A2] . . . U.S. reserves of crude oil totaled 30.434 billion bbl. (up 422 million) and natural gas liquids 5.902 billion bbl. (up 464 million) Dec. 31, 1956, the Amer. Petroleum Inst. and Amer. Gas Assn. reported Mar. 20. [See p. 43C2] . . . . Per capita coffee consumption in the U.S. in 1956 totaled 16.2 lb. @ 51.3¢ a lb. as against 15.4 lb. @ 52.6¢ in 1955, the Commerce Dept. estimated Mar. 25. [See Vol. XVI, p. 62E2]

Gen. Motors Pres. Harlow H. Curtice, in a statement to the "Detroit Free Press" Apr. 28 opposing Gov. G. Mennen Williams' (D.) request for a $76 million-a-yr. increase in Michigan taxes on corporation profits, warned that GM already had located several new plants outside of Michigan due to tax considerations. Warnings against higher Michigan taxes also were attributed to Chrysler Pres. L. L. Colbert, Ford tax counsel Alan L. Gornick, Amer. Motors Pres. Geo. Romney, Dow Chemical Pres. Leland I. Doan and Jones & Laughlin Steel Pres. Avery C. Adams. . . . **Wheat price-support** price of $1.78 a bu. (22¢ less than in 1956-57) was set Apr. 19 by Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson for the 1958 U.S. crop. He fixed total wheat acreage at 55 million acres (minimum under price-support law). [See pp. 91A2, 100C2] . . . **Allegheny Corp.** won a 5-3 U.S. Supreme Court ruling Apr. 22 that it was subject to ICC instead of SEC jurisdiction as a railroad holding company (Ch. Justice Warren and Justices Douglas & Black dissenting, Whittaker not participating). [See Vol. XV, p. 434G1] . . . **U.S. scheduled airline** flight safety plan proposed Apr. 29 by experts of the Air Transport Assn. and Airline Pilots Assn. called for application of instrument flight rules under CAA direction to all scheduled airline flights above 9,500 ft. in the N.Y.-Washn.-Chicago "golden triangle." [See p. 112D3] . . . **Cyrus S. Eaton & William R. Daley,** partners in Otis & Co. of Cleveland, won dismissal in the U.S. Tax Court in Washington Apr. 23 of an Internal Revenue Service claim that they owed $1,960,500 in income taxes for 1943 on stock earnings in Ontario ore development through their consolidated Premium Iron Ores, Ltd. The company won dismissal of an IRS claim for $2,587,000 in back income & excess profits taxes & penalties for 1943-49. [See Vol. XIV, p. 296D3] . . . **Adlai E. Stevenson** became a partner Apr. 21 in the N.Y. law firm of Paul, Weiss, [Simon H.] Rifkind, Wharton & [Lloyd K.] Garrison. His Chicago firm was renamed Stevenson, Rifkind & [W. Willard] Wirtz. The new partnership's Washington office was renamed Stevenson, Paul, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison. [See Vol. XVI, p. 406A3]

Horace L. Flurry, a U.S. Justice Dept. Antitrust Div. attorney for 15 yrs. and head of a team of lawyers assigned to handle an anti-trust case against major oil companies, was revealed Apr. 24 to have resigned in a dispute with his Justice Dept. superiors over tactics employed in the investigation. He held that the Govt.'s investigation was unnecessarily broad to make a case. [See p. 11G1] . . . **Schenley Industries, Inc.** lost Apr. 22 its application for U.S. Supreme Court review of a court ruling in Pittsburgh that the $10.50-a-gal. federal whiskey tax must be paid on bonded whiskey held for 8 years regardless of whether the whiskey could be marketed. Schenley contended that this would force dumping of much whiskey before it became 8 yrs. old. (Schenley Industries settled Apr. 3 a federal civil anti-trust suit against it. The company's acquisition of Park & Tilford Distillers Corp. was let stand but Schenley agreed not to acquire interests in other competing firms for 10 years without consent of a federal court or the U.S. Atty. Gen.) [See Vol. XV, p. 258F3]

Kansas Gov. George Docking (D.) signed into law Apr. 18 a legislative act banning issuance & redemption of trading stamps in Kansas effective Apr. 30, 1958. [See p. 74C2]

dicating pressure & other processes in the digestive system, was exhibited at Rockefeller Inst. for Medical Research in N.Y. Apr. 8 by Drs. Vladimir K. Zworykin of RCA & John T. Farrar of the N.Y. Vets. Admin. Hospital.

LEADING APRIL FILMS

New York Releases

Abandon Ship. Shipwrecked officer in charge of leaking lifeboat must order some passengers thrown overboard. Screenplay written & film directed by Richard Sale. Produced by John R. Sloan for Columbia. With Tyrone Power, Mai Zetterling, Lloyd Nolan, Stephen Boyd, Moira Lister, James Hayter. Apr. 18.

The Bachelor Party. Office pals give stag party for man about to be married, evaluate their own lives. Screenplay by Paddy Chayefsky. Directed by Delbert Mann. Produced by Harold Hecht for United Artists. With Don Murray, Jack Warden, Philip Abbott, E. G. Marshall, Patricia Smith, Carolyn Jones. Apr. 9.

Boy on a Dolphin. Female sponge-diver finds underwater art treasure, is harassed by various men who want it for their own purposes. Screenplay by Ivan Moffat & Dwight Taylor. Directed by Jean Negulesco. Produced by Samuel G. Engel for 20th Century-Fox. With Sophia Loren, Alan Ladd, Clifton Webb, Jorge Mistral, Alexis Minotis. Apr. 19.

The Buster Keaton Story. Partially fictionalized biog. of silent screen comic. Screenplay written & produced by Sidney Sheldon & Robert Smith. Directed by Sheldon for Paramount. With Donald O'Connor, Ann Blyth, Rhonda Fleming, Peter Lorre, Jackie Coogan. Apr. 21.

The Naked Eye. Documentary on art of photography featuring work of Daguerre, Matthew Brady, Eisenstaedt, Weegee, Edward Weston. Written, directed & produced by Louis Clyde Stoumen. Released by Film Representations. Apr. 21.

Reach for the Sky. Wartime biog. of legless RAF hero Douglas Bader. Screenplay & direction by Lewis Gilbert. Produced by Daniel M. Angel for J. Arthur Rank Org. With Kenneth More, Muriel Pavlov, Lyndon Brook, Alexander Knox. Apr. 30.

The Ride Back. Deputy sheriff captures criminal but finds he must entrust his life to him. Screenplay by Anthony Ellis. Directed by Allen H. Miner. Produced by William Conrad for United Artists. With Conrad, Anthony Quinn, Lita Milan, Victor Millian. Apr. 29.

The Strange One. Sadism in southern military academy. Screenplay by Calder Willingham based on his novel "End as a Man." Directed by Jack Garfein. Produced by Sam Speigel for Columbia. With Ben Gazzara, Pat Hingle, Mark Richman, Arthur Storch, Larry Gates, Julie Wilson. Apr. 12.

Ten Thousand Bedrooms. U.S. hotel tycoon, in Rome to buy another hotel, falls in love. Screenplay by Laslo Vadnay, Art Cohn, William Ludwig & Leonard Spigelgass. Directed by Richard Thorpe. Produced by Joe Pasternak in Metrocolor for MGM. With Dean Martin, Eva Bartok, Anna Marie Alberghetti, Walter Slezak, Paul Henried. Apr. 3.

Twelve Angry Men. Passions & prejudices of a jury are probed to determine why 11 of the 12 would vote "guilty." Screenplay by Reginald Rose. Directed by Sidney Lumet. Produced by Henry Fonda & Rose for United Artists. With Fonda, Lee J. Cobb, Ed Begley, E. G. Marshall, Jack Warden, Martin Balsam, George Voskovec, Robert Webber. Apr. 14.

The Young Stranger. Adolescent boy has falling out with father when latter refuses to believe his account of childish scrape. Written by Robert Dozier. Directed by John Frankenheimer. Produced by Stuart Millar for RKO. With James MacArthur, Kim Hunter, James Daly, James Gregory, Whit Bissell. Apr. 8.

OBITUARIES

Belle Baker (Bella Becker), 62, vaudeville torch singer of 1920s who appeared in Ziegfeld Follies; Apr. 28 in Hollywood of heart attack.

Ralph Hamilton Beach, 96, electrical & mechanical engineer, inventor, early assoc. of Thos. Edison, co-founder of Gen. Electric; Apr. 24, Baltimore.

John Francis Curry, 83, Irish-born N.Y. Tammany Hall head 1929-34 who opposed nomination of FDR for Pres. & Herbert Lehman for Gov., lost Tammany control after Seabury investigations; Apr. 25 in Coral Gables, Fla.

Dr. Frieda Fromm-Reichmann, 67, psychiatrist known for work in schizophrenia, ex-faculty chrmn. Washington School of Psychiatry; Apr. 29 in Rockville, Md. of heart attack.

Oscar P. (Bud) Haas, 49, test pilot, Republic Aviation director of flight operations; Apr. 24 in Massapequa, N.Y. of heart attack.

Robert E. Lee Hill, 66, banker, Rotary Intl. pres. 1934-35; Apr. 24 in Columbia, Mo.

Jules Jeanneney, 92, Radical Socialist pres. of French Senate 1932-42, Free French Min. of State 1944-45; Apr. 27 in Paris.

Daniel M. Koplik, 58, exec. dir. of Amer. Public Relations Assn. which he organized in 1948; Apr. 26 in Washington.

Sir Murdoch MacDonald, 91, civil engineer who designed Egypt's Aswan Dam, consultant on plans for proposed Aswan High Dam; Apr. 24 in Nairn, Scotland.

Dr. George Wilson Matheson, 62, Scottish-born dean of St. John's U. (Brooklyn) law school 1925-51, author of law textbooks; Apr. 29 in Southern Pines, N. C.

Rear Adm. Edward Joseph (Mike) Moran, 63, World War II cmndr. of cruiser "Boise" which sank an estimated 6 Japanese warships in 27 mins. off Solomon Is. in 1942; death Apr. 20 in Paris reported Apr. 24.

George Rublee, 88, international atty., presidential adviser to all administrations from Wilson to FDR, head of Intergovernmental Com. on Refugees which attempted to negotiate with Nazi Germany in 1938 to allow emigration of German Jews; Apr. 26 in New York.

Duke (Russell T.) Shoop, 53, political, World War II & Washington correspondent for "Kansas City Star" since 1933; Apr. 27 in Washington.

Philip Duffield Stong, 58, author of "State Fair," other novels & children's stories; Apr. 26, Washington, Conn.

John Boyd Thacher 2d, 74, Dem. Mayor of Albany, N. Y. 1926-40; Apr. 26 in Albany.

Francis Wilford White, 63, Amer. Woolen Co. pres. 1950-54; Apr. 29 in Plymouth, Mass.

Dr. Albert Edward Wiggam, 84, lecturer, author of syndicated newspaper column "Let's Explore Your Mind"; Apr. 26 in Santa Monica, Calif.

Billy Woods, 18, 1956 U.S. Natl. junior & senior ski champ; Apr. 26 in Colbyville, Vt. in auto accident. [See Vol. XVI, p. 124C2]

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Peter Collins of Britain, driving a Ferrari, won the Grand Prix of Naples Apr. 28. [See p. 135E2] . . . **Bowling:** 54th Amer. Bowling Congress in Ft. Worth ended Apr. 28—Bob Allen of Yonkers, N. Y. won singles with 729; Ronnie Jones & Joe Meszaros of Sterling O. won doubles with 1,369; Peter Hand Reserve Beer of Chicago won the team open division; Jim Spalding of Louisville won all-events with 2,088, an ABC record. [See Vol. XV, p. 196B1] . . . **Boxing:** Sugar Ray Robinson, 36, of New York regained the world middleweight title by knocking out Gene Fullmer, 25, of West Jordan, Utah in the 5th round in Chicago May 1. It was the 4th time Robinson had had won the title. [See p. 8F2] . . . **Chess:** Vasily Smyslov, 36, of Moscow defeated Mikhail Botvinnik, 46, of Russia for the world chess championship (held by Botvinnik since 1948) by winning 6, losing 3 & drawing 13 games of a 20-game match in Moscow ended Apr. 27. [See Vol. XVI, p. 148B1] . . . **Golf:** Bill Casper Jr. of Bonita, Calif. won the $30,000 Kentucky Derby Open in Louisville Apr. 28, for $4,300 [see p. 135F2]. Patty Berg won the $5,000 women's Western Open in Montgomery, Ala. Apr. 28. [See p. 44A-B2] . . . **Horse racing:** Mr. & Mrs. Ray Camp's Pibe Carlitos, Ray York up, won the $115,000 Wm. P. Kyne Handicap at Bay Meadows (San Mateo, Calif.) Apr. 27, for $63,800. [See p. 135F2] . . . **Track & field:** Bob Gutowski of Occidental College pole vaulted 15′ 8¼″ in a Stanford-Occidental meet in Palo Alto, Calif. Apr. 27 to exceed the listed world record (15′ 7¾″ by Cornelius Warmerdam) [see Vol. II, p. 168M]. Villanova won the team title in the Penn Relay Carnival in Philadelphia Apr. 27. [See p. 135B3] . . . **Yacht racing:** Victor Sherona's "Rush IV" & Ernest Fay's "Sabre" tied for first in the Edward Prince of Wales Cup series at Hamilton, Bermuda Apr. 29. [See p. 112A3]

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Baseball player trade Apr. 29: pitchers Dean Stone & Bob Chakales from Washington to Boston for shortstop Milt Bolling, outfielder Faye Throneberry & pitcher Russ Kemmerer. . . . **Walter O. (Spike) Briggs Jr.** resigned Apr. 26 as exec. vice pres. & gen. mgr. of the Detroit Tigers baseball club. John J. McHale, 35, player personnel director, was named gen. mgr. Apr. 30. [See Vol. XVI, p. 240D2] . . . **Andy Hebenton,** 27, N.Y. right wing, was awarded the NHL's 1957 Lady Byng Meml. Trophy for sportsmanship Apr. 29. [See pp. 128C2, 103F2] . . . **Willie Gardner,** 22, star of the Harlem Globetrotters, was sold to the NBA N.Y. Knickerbockers for $35,000 Apr. 29. [See pp. 128A2, 92B1] . . . **Reggie Cornell,** race horse trainer, was suspended by the Bay Meadows racetrack in San Mateo, Calif. Apr. 25 after Drift Abbey, which he trained, was found to have been drugged during a winning race. . . . **Professional Golfers Assn.** Apr. 27 suspended pros Don January, George Bayer, Doug Higgins & Ernie Vossler from tournament competition for 30 days on charges that they deliberately shot high scores after they were denied permission to withdraw from the Ky. Derby open in Louisville. [See col. C2 this page]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. 141 persons died in a smallpox epidemic in Calcutta Apr. 14-20, the Calcutta Public Health Svc. reported Apr. 24. [See p. 112B3] . . . 23 persons were reported to have died in earthquakes Apr. 25 & Apr. 28 in the Turkish town of Fethiye and surrounding villages on the Aegean coast. Over 8,000 people were made homeless. Other earthquakes Apr. 23 which centered around Kejur Mesqal, central Iran, claimed 21 lives. 23 persons in other parts of Iran drowned in floods caused by torrential rains, it was reported Apr. 24. . . . 11 persons died in Texas Apr. 19-27 in a series of tornadoes & rainstorms affecting Dallas, Ft. Worth and other cities in southern & central Texas. Thousands of persons had to be evacuated from flood zones in the previously drought-stricken area. [See p. 13G1]

Crime. Major crimes in the U.S. totaled 2,563,150 last year, or 300,700 (13.3%) more than in 1955, FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover reported Apr. 25. Juveniles (under 18) comprised 45.8% of all persons arrested for major crimes, and juvenile arrests increased 17.3% during the year. Hoover reported a daily national average of 35 murders, 55 rape cases, 721 auto thefts. Crimes against property increased by 13.8% last year and involved $440 million worth of property. [See Vol. XVI, p. 104D3]

Harold & Mrs. Olga Fikotova Connolly, recently married Olympic champions, arrived in New York Apr. 24 aboard the liner "America." Mrs. Connolly said she had promised to "keep my Czech citizenship and represent my country in all international events." [See p. 120F2] . . . **Russian mountain climbers'** attempts to scale Mt. Everest in 1952 may have led 40 men to their death, it was reported Apr. 27 in London. Accounts in the Warsaw newspaper "Szandar Mlodych" stated that the Russian expedition, undertaken on direct orders from Stalin, set off from the north side of Everest and came to within 2,600 ft. of the peak before getting caught in an avalanche. [See Vol. XVI, p. 180D2] . . . **Harry S. Truman's** birthplace, a white frame house in Lamar, Mo., was purchased Apr. 30 by the UAW, which intended to make the house a national shrine.

Married: TV actress Nanette Fabray, 35, to movie writer Ranald MacDougall, 42; Apr. 24 in New York (2d for both). [See p. 91F2] . . . U.S. Amb.-to-Netherlands Harrison Freeman Matthews, 57, to Mrs. Helen J. Skouland, 58, U.S. Forgn. Service aide; Apr. 24 in Zurich (2d for both).

Birthday: Queen Juliana of the Netherlands was 48 Apr. 30. [See Vol. XVI, p. 202G1] . . . Emperor Hirohito of Japan was 56 Apr. 29. [See Vol. XVI, p. 148G3]